BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1856.....NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,	$1 00
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3 do	1 50
Do	do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do.	do.	6 do.....do	7 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do	12 00
Do.	do.	6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

A. S. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.
MAYER & BLUN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.
They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin*.
April 21.

H. BARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

THOS. . PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32 tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21st.—[29-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

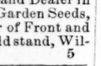
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

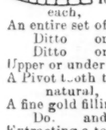
HENRY BUCKHEIMER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856 –36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855 —[4-1m Granite Row.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 ACRES, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information, address the subscriber, at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
April 11th.—[32-tf. P. S. ANDERS.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,050 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

TOPSAIL MALE ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th July next, under the charge of Mr. W. J. McKERRALL, whose services have been secured for the ensuing academic year. This school is pleasantly situated in an intelligent and highly moral neighborhood, at the terminus of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plankroad, within two hours ride of Wilmington.
The course of instruction embraces all the studies, classical and mathematical, necessary to prepare the student for a University course, in addition to the English studies usually taught in schools of high grades. After a trial of three sessions, the Trustees of the school feel fully justified in recommending Mr. McKerrall to the public as a diligent and able instructor of youth, and an excellent disciplinarian.—Such is their appreciation of his high qualifications as a teacher, that they are now employing him at a salary which actually exceeds the income of the school, and requires as a consequence, to be made up in part by assessed contributions. Under these circumstances they feel that no apology is needed for appealing to the public for a generous support.
The accommodations for board are ample, the Trustees having gone to great expense in erecting a large and commodious boarding house, expressly for the use of the school.
It is under the management of Dr. J. L. S. Beckwith with whom the principal of the school boards and exercises a supervision over such of the students as may be placed there under his care.
The ensuing session will begin on the 9th July, and will end on the 26th November. Terms per session of five months as follows:

English branches, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.	$ 15
Ancient Languages, and higher Mathematics..	25
Board, including fuel and washing	50

Students will be charged from the time of *entrance* to the close of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness.
Reports of the department and progress of each student will be furnished to parents and guardians at about the middle and at the end of each session.
For further particulars apply to J. M. FOY,
Scott's Hill P. O., New Hanover Co.
June 31, 1856—253-44-3td&w.

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
With Competent Assistants.
THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own county in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expense in erecting a suitable building for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as, also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvement. In fine, we feel assured, that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public patronage.
Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few enticements to affect the morals of the pupils The students will be at liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(*One half Payable in Advance.*)

Primary English Classes,	$ 7 00
Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing	15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Incidental Expense,	50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; and no deduction will be made, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in the family of the principal at $14 per Session, exclusive of lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of the Session.
Reports of the progress and deportment of each student, will be furnished his parents or guardian at about the middle and close of each Session.
The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June, 1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.
J. PETERSON, Secretary.
May 2, 1856 —[35-tla.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NOTICE.
A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs*)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.
Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*
Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.
In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG.
By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c 9-4 d., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 700 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Red Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROADCLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, assorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
HEDRICK & RYAN.
Oct. 5th, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.—127-2t—23-tf.

NOTICE.
LONG CREEK, May 15, 1856.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Jones, Moore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment or they will find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection. JOHN JONES,
J. P. MOORE.
D. McMILLAN.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Jones, Moore & Co., will continue the business on his own account, thankful for the favors conferred upon the firm, and hopes to have a continuation of the same.
May 29, 1856.—[39-tf JAMES P. MOORE.

A CARD.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, at the March term of the County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons that, after an absence of two years, he again returns to his old business, of which he solicits a share, which by strict attention and promptitude, he hopes to merit.
JNO. S. JAMES.
April, 4, 1856.—[180-d2w-31w3m.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.
Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[34-6m*.

General Notices.

2,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE
INCLUDING that well known place, Fair Bluff, or the largest portion thereof. Lands lying on both sides of Lumber river. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to me, or A. H. Powell, for further particulars, on the premises. The terms made easy.
June 13, 1856—[41-3m ABSOLOM POWELL.

ANALYSIS OF MARLS, &C., &C.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society. Author of Familiar Chemical Letters, and Letters on the Chemistry of the Arts and Manufactures, &c., has established a Laboratory at Stricklandsville, Duplin co., N. C., where he is prepared to analyse Marls, Soils, Water, Guano, Minerals, and all other substances which may require analysis. From Mr. D.'s long experience, in the Andersonian University, where he acted as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, gentlemen may depend on having a correct report of analysis, of any sample sent him.
Mr. D. will teach Medical Students the detection of poisons and the analysis of all substances required in medical jurisprudence, and Materia Medica.
An Agricultural Chemical School will be commenced, in which the analysis of Soils and Marls, will be taught.
Mr. D. will also attend on Gentlemen at their plantations, and search for Marl If no deposits are discovered, no fee asked, except traveling expenses.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, F. G. C. S.
Stricklandsville, Duplin Co., June 6, 1856.—[40-2m.

J. CREECH.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.—40-6m.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.
AYER'S PILLS, glid sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cts —Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.
Purify the blood and diseases will be starved out.
Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.
Take this best of all purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sidesache, Jaundice Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangement and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the Sun.
Reader if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been Provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.
That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of Pills, is known to those who have used them.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.,
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Golds boro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
May 23, 1856 --[38-2m.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. W. H. SMITH, from New York, at Geo. H. KELLY & BRO'S., No 11 North Water street:
25 bags prime Laguayra Coffee,
20 matts old Gov. Java "
20 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap.
20 boxes " " "
May 16. Low for cash.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 15th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. There are two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of marls. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.
There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.
The Turpentine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.
There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.
A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.
Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.
WM. L. MOORE.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C., }
Feb 29th, 1856.—[26-tf. }

TAKE NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.
McCALEB & BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. S. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON E. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNELL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

Gov. Bragg's Appointments.

Gov. Bragg will address his fellow citizens at

North West, Brunswick county,.....July 11th
Whiteville, Columbus county,..... " 12th
Elizabethtown, Bladen " ..... " 14th

Mr. Gilmer will also speak at the above times and places.

The Canvas.

To-day the candidates for Governor will speak, are even now speaking, at Clinton, in Sampson County Gov. Bragg had not intended to have met Mr. Gilmer there on account of the extreme fatigue of getting from Tarboro' to that point; but at the request of several gentlemen of that county, he will be present, although at great sacrifice of rest and comfort to himself. On Wednesday, to-morrow, Gov. Bragg has an appointment at Warsaw, where we presume Mr. Gilmer will also attend. On Thursday, the candidates will speak in Wilmington. The speaking here is to be under the large depot shed at the railroad, between the hours of ten and half-past three. We have no doubt a large—a very large crowd will be present to listen and to judge. They will hear good speaking. Good sound argument from Gov. Bragg, and many very plausible and taking appeals from Mr. Gilmer, who defends a practical absurdity with much tact and not a little ability, We say a practical absurdity, and we might have used a stronger expression, for we cannot see how any person can shut his eyes to the fact that in the present contest the real issue is between nationalism and sectionalism, and that in November next the mere abstract doctrines of the so-called American party will enter into the contest only as a disturbing element, with the possibility of dividing the forces of the South, but without any possibility of producing any compensating advantage, even admitting for argument sake that the objects aimed at by the "American" party would result in advantage.

There is much force—great force, in a remark that we have heard coming from more than one old line whig of standing and intelligence. "It would be treason to the South for any Southern man so to act, under the influence of former prejudices, as to contribute to any division and consequent weakening of Southern strength in the coming contest with Free Soil Sectionalism. The Democratic party presents the only safe and available national organization upon which the South can rally with any reasonable hope of success." Is the South to allow herself to be divided, split up, weakened, her influence neutralized, or is she to move as one man for her own protection and for the security of the Union and the Constitution?

It might, perhaps, be said that all this has little to do with the canvas for Governor. But this would be a very partial view of the case. The fact is that Gov. Bragg has really borne himself above reproach in his official capacity, Mr. Gilmer having, after terrible effort, been able to squeeze out but a single charge, namely, that he had appointed certain inefficient directors in the N. C. R. R. Co. Now, it turns out, after examination and discussion that the gentlemen indicated by Mr. Gilmer (Messrs. Dortch and Dick,) are among the most efficient members of the present board and compare favourably with any members of any board. The imputation of sectionality justly lies at Mr. Gilmer's door, on the basis, the school fund, and everything else; and no matter how prettily glosed over, the facts remain. Upon what grounds then does Mr. Gilmer want Mr. Bragg turned out and himself turned in to the gubernatorial chair.—In the words of the Greensboro' Convention or something like them—because of the "paramount obligations;" for the Convention ignores State issues.

Mr. Gilmer's party invites a decision upon somethings paramount to the concerns of the State, and there is no denying the great importance to the South inevitably attaching itself to the result in this State. Upon that result may depend the unity, the undivided action of the South, and, it may be, the safety of the Union. Are not these deeply important matters? Are not these considerations eminently worthy of being pondered over? North Carolina is the first gun. Shall its firing awake echoes of union or of division at the South? Think on it well.

But if the crisis is such as to demand and deserve the best attention of all men at the South—if it is so imminent as to press upon them the necessity of presenting an undivided front, how much more strongly and peculiarly should Democrats be impressed with the propriety and necessity of keeping together in harmony, allowing no criminations or recriminations to spring up—no divisions—no ill-feelings—no seperations to exist among them. To bear in mind that, however divided in local matters, they are held together by the bond of principle, and the common support of Bragg, Buchanan, and Breckinridge. Every vote for Bragg is a vote for the unity of the south. Every vote for Bragg will tell upon the election in November.

THE SPEAKING TO-DAY.—According to previous arrangement, the candidates for Governor, Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, are addressing their fellow-citizens of New Hanover county, at the Railroad Depot.—The Editor being engaged in attendance on the discussion, has been unable to attend to his Editorial duties this morning. We understand Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion, and that Mr. Bragg would reply. The speaking is going on as we go to press.—We shall endeavor to give a report of the speeches to-morrow.—*Daily Journal 19th inst.*

Pub. Doc.

By the way, we have been unintentionally negligent in acknowledging favors and attentions from our very able and attentive representative at Washington City, Hon. Warren Winslow. A press of other things has from day to day, caused us to postpone our acknowledgments. Looking over the last document received under his frank, being the first volume of Commodore Perry's Expedition, reminds us that longer delay would be improper. It is a valuable and highly interesting work.

We are also under obligations to our Senators, Hon. David Reid and Hon. Asa Biggs, as also to Messrs. Branch, Clingman and Ruffin of the House, for repeated favors.

That's Right.

The *Herald* of yesterday devotes considerable space to proving or endeavoring to prove that Fremont and not Buchanan will get the foreign and Catholic vote of the country, at least of the north, and, therefore, that Democrats cannot rely upon the strength to be derived from this vote or influence. This is all right, and we ask the Fillmore organs to stick up to it. We have always contended that the majority of citizens of foreign birth generally voted the Democratic ticket, because, in principle they were Democrats, not because the Democracy had anything to do with foreignism or Catholicism, unless the recognition of the equal rights of all men under the Constitution could be so construed. We hope that after Buchanan shall have been elected in November, these organs will stick to their present statement and assertion, and not endeavor to weaken the effect of their defeat by laying it at the doors of the foreigners and Catholics, who, they now say, are going against Buchanan and for Fremont, thus increasing Fillmore's chances.

Again, if you ever happened to notice it, some folk's geese are all swans. Every man that the Whigs used to start against the Democrats in this State used to whip the aforesaid Democrats all to nothing, *up to the day of election*,—such was the talk among the more gassy members of the party. The more sensible, thinking men, arrived at different conclusions, and were fully prepared for the election and re-election of Reid, and for the election, as they now are for the re-election of Bragg, who is certain to beat Mr. Gilmer nicely—very nicely indeed, great a swan as Mr. Gilmer is, and how he can fail to do it at the East especially, no reasonable man can see. The thing is so, the East cannot vote for a White Basis, Western Address advocate, one who would carry off the heavy taxes of the heavily taxed counties to distribute them among counties already receiving more from the School fund than their total amount of taxes paid into the State treasury. The good and true men of the west don't ask for such injustice.

And on what plea are Eastern men, are any men of the State to be asked to turn out Governor Bragg?—Upon the paramount obligations of a *quondam* secret society. Why, what does Mr. Gilmer's exposition of American principles and their practical working amount to? Does Mr. Gilmer pretend that he would prevent emigration? Oh, no, he would welcome every worthy man with open arms, but he would keep him here an alien and a foreigner, a man among us, but not of us,—a man with neither stake nor part in our institutions for twenty-one years, and then he would make him half white, a sort of free-negro, allowed to vote, but not to be voted for,—a member of a pariah caste. Look at the thing purely as a matter of policy. And how would the thing work? How would any body like it? what would be the effect of it? would its effect not be to erect in the midst of the people a class of subjects but not citizens, of men controlled by laws which they would have no part in making—of men deprived of the glorious distinction of American citizenship, the right and power of self-government? Would not this be a glorious "American" system? Look at it as it stands. It is Mr. Gilmer's plan; advocated on the stump, and it embodies the gist of all the "paramount obligations," upon the strength of which a new man like Mr. Gilmer is to be elected over a tried and faithful servant like Gov. Bragg. The Pope of Rome is a terrible old fellow, but every body knows now that all *that* stuff is gammon, and means humbug. The last National Council admitted Catholics from Louisiana, "like a book," and the South Carolina and Virginia State Councils repudiated the religious test "just as easy." And besides, what is the use now of kicking up against the Democrats, as the foreign or Catholic party, since the Know Nothings themselves contend that nearly all the foreigners and Catholics are going against the Democratic candidates. Queer world, isn't it? You see that two and two sometimes make four, unless the case is altered, and then they make five. Let us be duly thankful that things come right at last—at the Ballot Box.—*Daily Journal 9th inst.*

☞ We will venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the dog population of the town of Wilmington is enormous, unprecedented and unequaled, save by the fleas, who derive an honest living from devouring said dogs, the only pity being that they don't eat them up, body and bones, hide and hair. Constantinople is not a circumstance, as regards vocality, and we seriously question whether the devil himself could improve upon the infernal noise they kick up of a warm summer night. If a locomotive whistles over on the Manchester Railroad every dog in town starts cursing and swearing most blasphemously till morning, but if a fire-bell rings, they keep it up for a week and a half. It also seems to us that numerous dogs from the country must come in to have a mass meeting every night, or to do something or other to this opponent unknown. It is next thing to impossible that the town could feed as many dogs as howl around at night. If it does, then the hard times are easily accounted for.

☞ We see occasionally in the columns of our Know Nothing cotemporaries, some odd-shaped rejoicing over certain so-called defections from the Democratic party at the North—such defections amounting simply to a refusal by known abolitionists to support Buchanan and Breckinridge, such men and presses not having acted for years with the Democratic party. The Democratic party expects no support from any such people north or south.

But we would call the attention of our neighbors and cotemporaries a little nearer home. They will find every now and then in the columns of the Journal, withdrawals from the Know Nothing order or American party, signed by well-known citizens of this district. No bogus things from a distance away in western New York, but from our sister counties, and among our own readers. There are a few in to day's Journal, and there will be more yet, unless we are mightily mistaken. And the sub-electors, too;—well, it is a little hard too, but its fair that "Sam" who brags so loudly, should be let down a little. His spell is very much broken. In the striking and impressive language of the colored revivalist, Sam "sprang up like a sparrow-grass and was cut down like a hopper-grass, he put out him foot and he die." Deeper, graver, and more pressing interests engage the attention of the people, and neither oath swearing nor man-worship will do any more. The thing is up for the present, at least.

☞ We understand that a portion of the citizens of Brunswick county, celebrated the National Anniversary at the house of Mr. Robert Tharp, in Lockwood's Folly precinct.

The order of the exercises was somewhat as follows:

Reading of Declaration by Dr. W. G. Curtis,
Oration - - - " S. Langdon,
Dinner - - - - " The whole crowd—

A capital dinner and a capital crowd at that. All passed off pleasantly and well. Dr. Curtis read the Declaration in the spirit of '76; Mr. Langdon did justice to his subject and made a capital speech, and then all hands did justice to the dinner and made a capital dinner.

☞ Somehow, or somehow else, there is little news in the mail, little of any particular interest at least, indeed the mail to-day is not beyond Richmond.

☞ On Monday last, Gov. Bragg spoke at Tarboro', and Mr. Gilmer at Kenansville. There was a good gathering at Tarboro'—the assemblage at Kenansville was very small, and no impression was made at all. On Tuesday the Candidates spoke at Clinton. There was a fair crowd, though not an exceedingly large one, two to three hundred perhaps. It was not generally known that Governor Bragg would be present.

On Wednesday the Candidates met at Warsaw.—The meeting was a full one,—say three to four hundred, nearer the latter figure. In Duplin, it will be impossible for Mr. Gilmer and his friends to muster the old Whig strength. Gov. Bragg will get a fine vote.

On last (Wednesday) evening the Candidates arrived here in the cars, and were conducted to the rooms engaged for them—Gov. Bragg at Holmes',—Mr. Gilmer at the Carolina. Both appeared in good health, but somewhat fatigued from constant travelling. Gov. Bragg looks more robust, it seems to us, than he did in April, and we are glad to learn that he really feels so.

Mr. Gilmer's friends appear to have had something like a jolification, in the way of rockets, etc., etc.—In the course of the evening, Mr. Gilmer was called out and made a short, but not very happy address, at the conclusion of which the band played "Jordan" for his especial edification.

Upon the whole, everything went off smoothly enough, and everybody seemed to be in good humor, as we trust they will continue.

☞ The "glorious Fourth" was celebrated at Fayetteville in a very praiseworthy manner; B. B. Huske, Esq., delivered the Oration. Fire works at the arsenal on Haymount, closed the day.

The citizens of Tarboro' also celebrated the day in a spirited and gratifying manner. Oration by Jos. H. Hyman.

But the fact is that the day was celebrated all around, and we shall await accounts before saying much. By the way, our brother Editor, W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Standard, delivered an Oration in Raleigh, which is highly spoken of. Mr. Holden is eminently qualified for the task, and, no doubt, acquitted himself ably and satisfactorily.

GOING IT.—A Rev. Dr. Dudley A. Ting, a son of Dr. Stephen H. Ting, amused himself by delivering a regular-built, double-distilled, abolition speech Sunday before last at the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. It would have done credit to Sumner. The vestry did not seem to like it. In fact they rather censured it, and there was excitement and displeasure in the church during the time of the delivery of the abolition speech, but the Dr. "remained firm," looked as if he didn't care a copper what brother he may have caused to offend—what does all such merely practical, well-working, God-honoring things as peace and charity amount to, compared with the notoriety and the exaltation of Dr. Dudley A. Ting, who may aspire to as much celebrity as Henry Ward Beecher or even Fred. Douglas. Is it any wonder that men doubt the reality of Christian belief, or of christianity as a rule of life?

☞ The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Herbert, the California member of Congress, for the murder of Thomas Keating, a waiter at Willard's Hotel, shot by him some time since. Herbert is in the County Jail. The trial is set for Wednesday, to-morrow.—*Daily Journal 8th inst.*

DEAD FOR A DUCAT.—The New York Express has commenced publishing votes taken on steamboats, railroad cars, and in New York Dry Goods shops and Brokers' offices, so as to figure up a big showing for Fillmore. This is always a sign of anticipated defeat a whistling to keep the spirits up.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, ½ past 4 o'clock, a negro girl, aged 10 years, was drowned. She was on Dock Street Warf, S. Water St., and in reaching to get some floating apples, lost her balance and fell into the river. In dragging, her apron was brought up, but the body was not recovered at the time of our going to press. She belonged to Mrs. Fairchild. *Commercial 10th inst.*

Paul C. Cameron, Esq., formerly a strong member of the Whig party, is running now as the Democratic Candidate for the next Senate from Orange county. We give below his answer to the letter of Cad. Jones, Sr., Wm. H. Bailey, and James M. Palmer, the Committee appointed to request his acceptance of the position assigned him by the Democracy of Orange:

STAGVILLE, Orange County, N. C., July 2d, 1856.

DEAR SIRS:—I received last evening yours of the 30th of June. I had hoped after my prompt and candid declination of the proffered nomination made me, at the late Special Term of our Court, that I should be exempt from any further solicitation to become a candidate for the Senate in Orange. And I do most sincerely regret the cause that induces you to seek now my poor services as a candidate for that office—I mean the continued illness of Mr. Jones, in a distant State.

Without any ambition to gratify, I am not insensible to the good opinion and kind interest of my friends and fellow-citizens. In disregard, however, of my interest and inclination, and with a positive repugnance for any sort of strife, especially of a political character, I, nevertheless, will undertake to be your candidate for the Senate. I but utter the convictions of my mind and observation in declaring the Democratic party the only surviving National party of the country—asserting no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State; presenting the same front at the North and at the South—breathing the same spirit and uttering the same resolves at Cincinnati as in New Orleans. So long as it can control the action of Congress, the South will have no geographical or political black lines drawn around her and her property. It alone seems equal to the maintenance of the guarnties of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union.

In a crisis like this, the memory of past party ties shall not keep me from duty; and whilst I attach but little consequence to my individual action, I shall most heartily co operate with the Democratic party in the hope that its triumph in the coming elections will bring peace and repose to the country—maintain its laws, and perpetuate our Union. And if the citizens of my native County shall confirm your selection and nomination, I shall strive to execute the trust with an honest zeal.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
PAUL C. CAMERON.

To Col. Jones, W. H. Bailey, Esq, Maj. Palmer, for the Committee.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Mr. John Kissel, residing near Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa., was found murdered on Monday last, with a gun-shot wound on his forehead. The Harrisburg Herald says:

"Mr. Kissel was a bachelor and lived entirely alone, performing all the housework duties himself, and generally disliked the presence of visitors. It was known that he had a large sum of money which he always carried with him, and the fact that his vest pockets were cut open, and the other pockets displaced, proves fully that this knowledge caused his assassination. It is supposed that he was waylayed and shot while carrying the milk he had just procured from the cows to the spring-house. It is said that a neighbor heard the report of a gun on Sunday evening in the direction of Kissel's house, which causes the supposition that it was then the attrocious deed was committed. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood, but no suspicions have been formed as to the perpetrators of the outrage. A party of gipsies were seen a short time since in the neighborhood, but they had left before Sunday."

SENATOR WADE OF OHIO.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, after Mr. Wade, of Ohio, had made a speech on the Kansas bill, his colleague, Mr. Pugh, said "he had spoken like a blackguard."

KENANSVILLE, July 8th, 1856.

MESSRS. FULLON & PRICE—Dear Sirs: We had a most delightful fourth here. Why is it that some of our Wilmington friends do not come out on these occasions, and spend the holiday with us. We have all the prerequisites to make it a special season of patriotic enjoyment. Guns, flags, fine-looking young men, and beautiful women, horses, carriages, children, gingerbread, flowers, fans, bright eyes, lemonade, barbecue, orations and mint juleps in abundance. And everybody as happy as they well can be, and if anything, a little more so. Don't understand me that anybody ever gets in the smallest degree "how come you so." The veriest inebriate, at such times keeps sober to see the fun. The incidents of the day were not unusual, but all its ceremonies and observances were characterized by a degree of patriotic pride, good taste, and good sense, altogether compatible with the dignity and importance of the occasion. But we feel that some of our young men who were engaged at sunrise in firing a salute, made a most miraculous escape from the bursting of a cannon. The piece had been fired six times in rapid succession, and on the seventh discharge she went, to use the expression of the man who stood behind her, *into flinders*, scattering terrible fragments of the poor old gun in every direction but one; she did not throw any backwards. She was a gone-a-head gun to the last. That part of the performance came to a sudden and sorrowful close. A sadness came over the spirit of our village, and a sombre silence ensued the announcement everywhere made, "The gun's bursted." Indeed, we were all grieved at the loss of the good old gun, for she is as old as our oldest citizens, and it is said did "some service" in the last war as a "privateer." Her thundering tones were so long heard, "we never shall hear more." Her voice is stilled, and like all things material she has come to a wind up at last. But what shall we do for another? *What—what shall* we do when Bragg and Buchanan are elected? Can't you send us up a gun?

At 11 o'clock a procession was formed at the Court House, marched to the new Presbyterian church, where a most eloquent address was pronounced by John N. Stallings, Esq, in the course of which he earnestly and ably urged that the South should stand by her conservatism and act on the defensive towards the sister States of the North. Cling to the union until the darkest hour, but stand ready in the meantime to bide their time, but be ready, should the time come, to stand, as their revolutionary fathers and mothers, shoulder to shoulder, in defence of freedom's cause.—With an interesting sketch of North Carolina's revolutionary history and biography, of which the Cape Fear country came in for a rich share, the speech was truly a good one.

After dinner the K. K. Vs. turned out and paraded through the village, making decidedly the funniest scene ever witnessed in Kenansville; a complete climax of every thing ridiculous in design, speech, and action.

This being over, the crowd assembled at the old Mulberry tree to hear the candidates speak, when several patriotic gentlemen expressed a reluctant consent to be elected to the Legislature, Sheriffalty, &c., and the people seemed willing that it should be done. In the evening a large company of youth and beauty, also a slight sprinkling of those whose faces showed that youth was gone and mature manhood come, assembled to "chase the glowing hours" with "flying feet," which was kept up to a late hour. "All went merry as a marriage bell." I will tell you, sir, if you would seek a day of relaxation and rest from the stale and arid pursuits of an editor, or seek a holiday free from the heat and dust of the city, come to Kenansville on an occasion of this sort! Come and see our pretty girls—their sunny smiles and faces—much better for you than sea-breezes, boat-racing, or pig fish. Yours, truly, W.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Happening to be passing by the Carolina Hotel last night, I stopped to listen to the serenade given by the friends of Mr. Gilmer to that gentleman. The Band played several excellent pieces of music, in fine style, and several specimens of fireworks were let off with a brilliancy "all their own," after which Mr. Gilmer was called out. He made a short speech, the burthen of which was, that he was very happy—extremely well pleased—highly edified—to see such signs of prosperity and industry as he witnessed in the noble and beautiful city of Wilmington—the workshop of North Carolina. I have heard many specimens of soft-soap and blarney in my time, but Mr. Gilmer's speech laid it on thicker than anything in that line I have ever had the pleasure of listening to. After Mr. Gilmer sat down, his friends of the serenading band struck up the very highly appropriate tune of

"Pull off your coat, and roll up your sleeves,
For Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Hope Mr. Gilmer will appreciate the kindness of his friends in selecting the above piece of music, as they could not possibly have come across anything more to the point. W.

For the Journal.

BLADEN CO., N. C., JULY 2nd, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Sir:—We, the undersigned, having joined the Know Nothing or American party, take this method of disuniting ourselves from said party; we have acted with that party for some time, but finding that the principles are not what they were when we joined it, we are determined to disunite ourselves from it and act with the Democratic party, which is the only conservative party and the only one which is acting for the welfare of the county.

P. MONROE,
R. EVERITT,
E. DAVIS,
L. SESSOMS,
B. SIKES,
B McGEE.

For the Journal.

FRENCH'S CREEK, N. C., July 5, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We, whose names appear below, take this method of stating publicly that we hereby desolve the obligations we have entered into in joining the Know Nothing or American party. Having been induced to join it from the representations of persons on whom we thought we could rely, and after joining finding ourselves egregiously deceived as to the principles, motives, and objects of the organization, we deem it due to ourselves as well as to the public, to make this declaration, and to add that we shall as heretofore act with the good old Democratic party, the only national party now in existence in the country, and on which rests the only hope of the perpetuation of our glorious union.

R. A. AVERITT,
SAMUEL KELLY,
DAVID J. KELLY,
W. H. RUSS,
WILLIAM KELLY,

BLADEN, Co., N. C., July 2, 1856.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—I notice from the published proceedings of a Convention of the American Party, lately held in Wilmington, that I have been appointed one of the sub-electors for the County of Bladen.

I acknowledge that some time since I united myself to that Party, but being convinced that the party has not, nor will it ever fulfill the pledges made to those who originally joined it, I take this occasion to state publicly, that I consider myself released from all allegiance, and can not under any circumstances, support its candidates at the coming elections. Believing that the democratic party is the only National party now in existence, and persuaded as I am, that upon its success depends the welfare of the country, if not the existence of our government, I shall be found using what influence I possess to secure its triumph. Very Respectfully,

J. K. MELVIN.

The Black Republican papers of the North are republishing Col. Benton's St. Louis speech, in which that pragmatical egotistical, bombastical old Bison, after vilifying and slinging any quantity of slush on the Cincinnati Convention, its platform, the Administration, democracy of Missouri, &c., winds up by announcing that he supports Mr. Buchanan. [From such friends and supporters Mr. Buchanan may well pray for deliverance. It is very evident that old Bullion secretly desires the success of the free soil party, and that he will try to effect by hypocrisy and deceit, what he dare not attempt to accomplish by open opposition. He can never forgive the democracy for overlooking his pretensions to the leadership of the party after the retirement of Jackson. If he is sincere in anything it is in his hostility to the South, and while it would be vain to endeavor to carry Missouri for his hopeful son-in-law, he will strive, by dividing, to deafeat the democratic party in that State.

WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OCCURS.—The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a president and vice president of the United States, is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Buchanan on slavery.

We could multiply from the records of Congress, proofs in support of the position taken in our last article, that Mr. Buchanan, both by his votes and speeches, was ever ready to put down agitation, and to respect the rights of the South in reference to slavery in the District of Columbia. Throughout the year 1836, we find him steadily voting against the petitions, and denouncing agitation; and when in spite of this policy, Abolition still obtruded itself in Congress, in 1837, Mr. Buchanan stood side by side with Mr. Calhoun, voting to lay the question of reception on the table. His record is certainly clear on this point.

It has been said, and in South Carolina, that Mr. Buchanan was "a Freesoiler." This startling allegation is made on the strength of certain expressions used by Mr. Buchanan in his speech on Texas. We shall hereafter consider that speech; meanwhile, we invite our readers to earlier proofs upon the subject.

In March, 1836, Arkansas applied for admission into the Union, and Mr. Buchanan presented the petition and reported the bill. He stated that "he had been requested by the Delegate from Arkansas to take charge of the application of that Territory to be admitted into the Union, and that he had cheerfully taken upon himself the performance of the duty."—His own constituents in Philadelphia remonstrated against the admission of Arkansas, with slavery in her Constitution. But Mr. Buchanan remained firm to his position, and in a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 4th of April, 1836, said—"he considered the compromise which had been made when Missouri was admitted into the Union, as having settled the question of slavery in the new South-western States." Was this the language of a freesoiler? Arkansas was the first slave State which had applied for admission into the Union during Mr Buchanan's career and on this occasion we find him not only voting for, but advocating the measure, and opposition to the remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania.

In December, 1837, Mr. Calhoun submitted, in the Senate, certain resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some modifications, were adopted in the following form:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

2. *Resolved*, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquility of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

3. *Resolved*, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist, to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

4. *Resolved*, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an important statement in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion, or feeling on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to their overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

5. *Resolved*, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this Disistrict, endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cession by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves,

During the Discussion, Mr. BUCHANAN said:

"On this exciting question I desire to do nothing, as a member of this body, which can, in the slightest degree, interfere with the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. My fate, as a public man, is as deeply staked upon the preservation of these rights as that of any other individual in the country. I have long since taken my stand, and from it I will not be driven. *I do not desire to maintain myself at home, unless I can do it with a due regard to the rights and the safety of the people of the South.* I am prepared, therefore, to adopt any just measure, within the pale of the Constitution, to settle this dangerous question, and to afford the greatest security to the slaveholding States."

It will be observed that these resolutions assert:

1. The rights and sovereignty of the States, and the duty of the Government to protect them "against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign."

2. They condemn any interference whatever, by the citizens of one section, with the domestic institutions of the South, as subversive of the Constitution.

3. They condemn any legislation by Congress which interferes with the stability of the domestic institutions of the South, and binds it to resist all attempts at its being used by one section of the Union against the other.

4. They recognize domestic slavery as an essential element of the social organization of the South, and any assault upon it as a violation of faith between the sections.

5. They condemn any attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

6. They recognise the right of a people of a territory, when forming a State Constitution, to decide the question of slavery for themselves.

For all and each of these high constitutional propositions, Mr. BUCHANAN voted. When the second resolution came up, Mr. MORRIS moved that the words "moral and religious" be stricken out, and Mr. BUCHANAN voted for the motion, because "*he thought the resolution was quite as strong with the modification as without it.*" But he subsequently voted for the resolution containining these words.

But Mr. BUCHANAN not only voted against any interference whatever with the domestic institutions of the South, but the third resolution, as offered by Mr. CALHOUN, declared it to be the duty of the Federal Government to *strengthen and uphold* them, and for this also Mr. BUCHANAN voted. We can add nothing to the force of such a position, and are content to let it speak for itself.

We are of the Same Opinion

The Liverpool European Times says with great propriety and truth, that Mr. Crampton is "an arrant bungler," and thinks he was deservedly dismissed from a post he was evidently incompetent to fill. It says in addition:

But whatever estimate Mr. Crampton may form of himself, we hope it has never entered into his cranium to suppose that *he* is of sufficient importance to set the two countries by the ears, for if such be his belief his egotism is doomed to receive a decided shock.

Revolution threatened—The Free-Soilers, if defeated in the Presidential Election, are to take up arms for the overthrow of the Federal Government!

This, at least, is the proclamation; the supporters of Fremont, if they fail at the ballot box, *are to resort to the sword!* Such is the bold, open avowal of the New York Courier and Enquirer, now acknowledged to be the leading "republican" journal of the country! That there may be no denial of our statement, we quote from the editorial column of that paper of Thursday, the following paragraphs:

"We are in the midst of a revolution, the origin of which is *sectional*, and its avowed object, to gratify the grasping ambition of the slave power; *and a civil war* wages in behalf of freedom and in resistance of slavery extension, *is a fitting accompaniment* of an attempt on the part of the south and their colaborers of the north, to trample on the principles and guaranties of the constitution by the extension of slavery into free territory, through the direct legislation of the government.

That such is precisely the state of the country, no honest or intelligent man will deny; and this admitted, *the remedy is simple and the duty of every patriot is perfectly apparent.* The remedy is to go to the polls, and through the ballot box repudiate the infamous platform put forth at Cincinnati; and over which the black flag of *slavery* waves with characteristic impudence; *and failing in this*, DO AS OUR FATHERS DID BEFORE US—*stand by our inalienable rights, to trample upon our inheritance.* There is no boasting and no threat in this. It is the calm language of honest, conscientious, and determined freemen wafted to us by every breeze from the west; *and they are already acting in strict conformity with their avowed determination.*"

Freemen! Patriots! Friends of the national Union! Do you HEAR THAT? The most influential journal in the service of the republican party openly proclaims it to be the duty of that party, failing to repudiate the repeal of the Missouri compromise—a compromise which James Madison has declared to be unconstitutional—by a majority vote in the Presidential election, TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, and wrest the territories of the country, north of the compromise line, from the control of the people who inhabit them, and into whose hands the law of the last congress placed their jurisdiction! There is no mistaking this language. Whether "calm" or not, it is plain and emphatic. The Courier speaks the truth, when it says that the people of Kansas and their associates in treason *are already acting in strict conformity* with this proclaimed purpose. The question is, shall the plan of these enemies of the country be carried out? Shall CIVIL WAR deluge our land with blood, to gratify the unprincipled leaders of a political party? Shall the constitution be trampled under foot, the Union dissolved, our national greatness destroyed, and the hope of the extinguished, to please *such* patriots as James Watson Webb and his fanatical confederates in treason? These questions must be answered—and every man who longer remains with the party which thus proclaims its purposes answer them affirmatively!

We ought, perhaps, to say, that while this bold declaration on the part of the Courier and Enquirer, which in times past has been looked upon as one of the most strongly conservative papers in the country, strikes us with somewhat of astonishment, it by no means stands alone as an evidence of the intentions of the republican party to resort to arms, if they should fail to achieve a victory in the coming presidential election. One of the delegates from this state to the Philadelphia convention has declared, since his return home, that it is the intention of the party to make one effort through the ballot box, *and* if that fails, *to resort to force and rebellion as a means of defeating the legislation to congress.* This declaration was made in the presence of gentlemen with whom we are acquainted; and if its purport is questioned, the names of the parties will be given to the public. We are satisfied that it was *meant*, and that it is, at this moment, the purpose of the leading fanatics connected with the republican organization, to attempt *a forcible revolution of the government*, should they fail to carry the next election, unless the patriotism of the people, exhibited at the ballot box in the north, shall so emphatically show their weakness, as to render success in such an undertaking wholly impossible! We speak but our sober conviction, when we declare that the union of the states and the peace of the country can only be preserved by such a rebuke of this spirit of rebellion as shall utterly destroy its hope of triumph by a resort to civil war!—*Providence Post.*

THE CAMELS.—The camels and dromedaries, their keepers, appurtenances, &c., are exciting great interest over the country. Many ludicrous incidents are related of their stampeding horses and cattle, spilling folks out of buggies and saddles, and taking the starch out of fast nags. Their capacity for "toting" freight is said to be immense, several of them having been loaded each with 1,600 pounds, and they got up and walked off at a 2 40 pace. A facetious friend of ours at Powder horn, recently got off a very good thing on a government teamster, who had been sent to haul a load of Uncle Sam's staff of life. The teamster wished to know if he could be loaded at once with flour, and despatched on his return? He was told that there were only a thousand barrels of flour in store for the Government, and that it was the intention to load one of the camels with that amount. Teamster of course looked very wild, swore both loud and deep, and walked off whistling the "Campbell's are coming." Poor fellow, he no doubt thought "Othello's occupation's gone," and felt greatly relieved when undeceived.

We wish our military friends of Indianola would favor us in this section with a glimpse of thoss wonderful beasts. It would be merely a pleasant walk for them before breakfast.

An exchange paper says:

"Camels have constituted the riches of Arabia from the time of Job to the present day. The patriarch reckoned up six hundred camels among his pastoral treasures, and the modern Arabs estimated their wealth by the number of these useful animals.—They answer in Asia and Egypt instead of ships and rail roads, their chief commerce being carried on through camels. The common sort travel thirty miles a day, but the swifter kind can go one hundred or more miles. When young they are often killed for their meat, which is represented to be as nice as veal. They usually live to be forty or fifty years old. *Texan (Victoria) Advocate.*

Mr. C. C. Woodman, whom the Atlas describes as "quite a young man," said, at a Fremont meeting in Charlestown, that.

"The false democracy would keep the states together, but freedom would be sacrifice by it."

Mr. W. goes for freedom [abolition of slavery] at the cost of a dissolution of the Union, and denounces those who would *keep the states together* as "false democrats."

The Liberator attacks Miss Delia Webster as an adventuress, unworthy of abolition aid *and sympathy*, a "sponger" in fact. We guess Delia is "as good as any of them," as to "sponging" and money making, it will be a long time before she can make as much out of Aunty Slavery as Mrs. Beecher Stowe does.

Letters *from* all sections of the Union speak in the most confident terms of the brilliant prospects and triumphant success of the democratic party in the national election.—*Boston post.*

ABOUT HOOPS.—A lady, whose garments formed an immense circumference, entered a store in Boston, and in doing so prostrated some dozen of flower pots containing valuable plants, which were ruined. The store-keeper intends to s

From the Charleston Mercury, of the 27th June.

Hon. James Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan's course upon the Tariff of 1842 has been made the subject of much comment, and his voting for that bill is claimed as conclusive proof of his being an advocate of high Tariffs. A candid perusal of the facts of the case will, we think, put the charge fairly to rest, and it is to this point that we now invite our readers.

It will be remembered that, by the terms of the Compromise act of 1833, the Tariff was to undergo periodical reductions until 1842, when it was then to be placed upon a Revenue basis. Mr. Buchanan, as before stated, expressed his willingness to abide by that Compromise in good faith. But before the expiration of the Compromise Act, a new legal question arose, which divided the best minds of the country. It was, whether further legislation would not be necessary to carry out this provision of the Compromise. Mr. Calhoun held that further legislation was necessary.

The condition of the Treasury also rendered such a step necessary. The whole country was suffering, in all its interests, from severe pecuniary embarrassments, and universal bankruptcy prostrated public as well as private credit. When Congress assembled in 1842, the Treasury was empty, the estimates exceeded the revenue, and an increase of the Tariff, to meet the wants of the Government, was absolutely demanded. The advocates of high Tariff and Protection hailed the misfortunes of the Government as an auspicious opportunity for carrying out their plans. Distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of public lands, was a favorite measure with the Whigs, and they determined, if possible, to retain this policy, and, at the same time, to increase the Tariff; although, if these proceeds had been appropriated to the wants of the Government that increase might have been more moderate. Two separate Tariff bills passed Congress, containing this distribution clause, and both were vetoed in quick succession, by President Tyler. The Whigs still adhered to their policy, and the session was well nigh spent before any step was taken to pass a Tariff, and provide for the wants of the Government. They knew that something must be done, or the Government be left bankrupt, and they calculated upon this necessity to force the Democratic party into the measure of a high Protective Tariff. The admitted necessity for further legislation upon the expiration of the Compromise act, and the positive necessities of the Government, constituted the circumstances under which the Tariff of 1842 was brought forward. It came up finally on the 27th of August, three days before the adjournment, when Mr. Buchanan rose and explained his position. His speech will be found in full in the Congressional Globe. Our limits confine us to extracts.

Mr. BUCHANAN commenced by discribing the condition of the country as follows:

"The only alternatives now presented to the Senate is, whether we shall pass this bill, or leave the country in its present deplorable condition. Every substitute proposed for the bill has failed; and it is morally impossible that any other measure can now be introduced in its stead, with the least hope of success. * * * * * * If we adjourn without passing any bill, what will be the condition in which we shall leave the treasury of the country? Why sir many of the ablest lawyers throughout the Union, as well as a large majority in both House of Congress, hold the opinion, that there is now no law in existence under which any revenue can be collected. This is the almost universal opinion of the Whig party; and it is also the opinion of my friend from South Carolina. (Mr Calhoun,) on whose judgment I am disposed to place great reliance. * * * * * * * Now, our Treasury is insolvent; the public creditors have large demands against it which it is unable to meet: the state of things is growing daily worse: and there is even danger that the operations of the Government may be wholly suspended, and yet we propose to adjourn, leaving the country in this fearful, this deplorable condition. * * * * * * * Now, I maintain that the first duty of an American statesman is to make any honorable sacrifice of opinion which may be necessary to sustain the character and credit of his country. Without the passage of this very bill,—for we can obtain no other—we shall be disgraced at home, and still more disgraced abroad. * * * * * *

"I have thus hastily sketched one side of the picture; and now let me hasten to another. I admit, most cheerfully, that the bill is extravagant in the protection it affords. * * * *It is a bill of which I do not approve, and for which I would not vote, were it not for the present unparralleled condition of the existing law, the treasury and the country.* I had earnestly hoped that it might be modified and amended by the Senate in such a manner as to render it more acceptable; but in this I have been utterly disappointed. No reduction of duties whatever has been made upon any of the protected articles, with the exception of iron—an article in which Pennsylvania is deeply interested—and one cent per square yard on cotton bagging. The duties upon hammered, rolled and pig iron have been reduced considerably below the standard of the act of 1832; but of this I do not complain. I do not desire that any manufacture of Pennsylvania should be protected by a prohibitory duty. * * * * * When I came to Congress, at the commencement of the present session, I confess I entertained better and brighter hopes. I thought that the propitious moment had arrived for settling the tariff question upon a permenant basis. I hope that such a scale of duties could have been agreed upon, considering the pressing demand for revenue, as would have afforded sufficient incidental protection to our leading branches of manufacture, and prove satisfactory to the whole country. I was prepared to go as far as I possibly could, to satisfy the wishes of my friends in the South, and I believe that they were also desirous of meeting me half-way, and compromising this vexed question. I was disposed to yield much, believing that less incidental protection would be sufficient for the manufactures, when they knew it was to be permanent. This spirit, of conciliation was that which gave birth to our institutions; and this alone can preserve them. In such a spirit, I advised a valued friend in the House (Mr Ingersoll) to introduce a bill restoring the duties as they stood in 1839. This bill would have scarcely produced sufficient revenue to supply the wants of the treasury, and it would have reduced all the duties under the act of 1832, in equal proportion. I regretted to find that this measure of conciliation received no support from my Southern political friends, *with whom it has ever been my pride and pleasure to act in harmony.* Even a proposition to restore the duties to what they were in 1840, met with a similar fate; and such was my anxiety to manifest my friendly disposition on the subject, that I would have voted on yesterday for a similar proposition, introduced by the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) although I knew it then came too late, had it not contained the to me odious tax upon tea and coffee. If the present extravagant bill should be forced upon the country, I feel conscious that I have done everything to avert it, in the only manner possible, by most earnestly and sincerely endeavoring to unite our political friends in favor of a moderate and conciliatory measure."

Such were Mr. BUCHANAN's own forcible reasons for voting for the tariff of 1842. Mr. SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, an opponent of protection, voted for the bill on the same grounds. Comment is unnecessary. Mr BUCHANAN's vote on that occasion was not given to sustain protection, nor the principles of a high tariff; for, in the same speech, he said: "I am willing to unite with my political friends from the North the South, the East and the West, in reducing the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point." His vote on that occasion was the result of a necessity, which no one deplored more than himself, as it compelled him to sanction a measure which he entirely and emphatically condemned. Is it just to quote against him a vote given under these circumstances?

NEW WHEAT.—The Nashville Union, of the 27th ult., says: "The first new wheat of the season was received yesterday from the farm of S. P Smith, Esq., of Williamson county. It is a very superior quality of Golden Chaff, and was delivered to the house of H. S. French & Son, for which the usual premium was paid. The wheat sold for seventy-five cents per bushel, and weigh dsixty and a half pounds."

SENATOR SUMNER.—Just as Mr. Brooks's trial is to take place, "H. G." telegraphs from Washington to the Tribune that Mr. Sumner is in danger of softening of the brain and will never fully recover. He will hardly be permitted to take his seat this session.

THE ADVANTAGE OF TEMPERANCE DRINK.—A drowning boy was recently rescued in Boston, Mass., by a Mr. Lemon, whereupon a by-stander remarked, that the little fellow would have perished, had it not been for *Lemon-aid.* The fellow was promptly arrested.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has arrived at this port from Liverpool with advices to the 25th ult. The British Mail steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 22d ult.

Dr. Hunter, the well informed Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press, informs us that the feeling in respect to American affairs in this country has subsided in England and no longer affects the markets. A London paper also states that, judging from the tone of the country press, it considers that the whole country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and takes the opportunity to confess its surprise at the enlightenment afforded the country on the subject by the penny papers, ther editors having devoted themselves to a rational exposition of the American difficulties. The people of England, likewise, appear to be pleased at Mr. Buchanan having received the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. In the British Parliament no important business had been transacted. The Emperor of Russia had constructed a new cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lansker, Ostensacken and Orloff. There was no other intelligence of interest.

Important from England—The Rumored Increase of British Vessels on the American Coast.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Reliable advices from England report that the recent statements with reference to the increase of the British naval force on the North American station are untrue.

It has been deemed necessary to station a competent squadron at Greytown, to which point a number of vessels have been ordered, but beyond this there has been no increase whatever.

The vessels preparing to leave for other portions of the American coast, as well as the West Indies, are simply to replace those about to return in consequence of their being unfit for further service. As additional proof of the peaceful intentions of Her Majesty's government the most stringent orders have been issued to the British Admiral to use all the means in his power to avoid a collision with American vessels.

Later from Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Latest dates from Santa Fe state the renewal of Indian troubles and violence.—Many tribes had engaged in hostilities. Mr. Garland was preparing for a campaign on an extensive scale. Numerous Camanche and other Indians met on Arkansas river awaiting annuities.

Proposition for Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the House to-day the democrats unsuccessfully voted to sustain the rules to take up the Senate's resolutions for fixing a certain day for the close of the session, while the republicans were decidedly opposed to it. The Americans were divided, in large parts voting with the democrats.

Gov. Wise Insulted.

RICHMOND, Va., July 7.—Mr. Hugh R. Pleasants, the former editor of the Penny Post, Richmond, today entered the executive chamber at the capitol in a state of intoxication, and insulted Gov. Wise, and when he was ordered to leave he attempted to strike the Governor. Mr. Wise then struck Mr. Pleasants in the eye, and *kicked* him out of the room.

The Indian War In Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Major General Wool, writing to the War Department, dated Benicia, June 3d, says:—From all the information he has received there is no doubt that he shall be able to communicate by mail of the 12th inst., the gratifying intelligence that the Indian war has ceased in the department of the Pacific. We shall, he remarks, have no enemies to contend with but the extirpators of the Indian race, and if Colonel Wright had taken the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories there would not now be a dwelling standing on the banks of the Columbia river. Had such an event have happened these Governors would have been satisfied and their hearts content, for it would not have failed to have caused a long war. On the contrary, the Governors continue their recriminations on Gen. Wool, and have sent additional reasons why he should be removed from command.

Sentence of Mr. Brooks of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The trial of Mr. Brooks was proceeded with in Court to-day. Mr. Sumner left the city yesterday to evade the serving on him of a subpœna. After the examination of witnesses Mr. Brooks made a speech, in which he said that there were some cases in which it would be inadequate to afford a remedy—yet, while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike, he would defend South Carolina from every effort to stain her with obloquy or dishonor. He now bowed to the majesty of the law and awaited his sentence. Judge Crawford refrained from any comments, and sentence him to pay a fine of $300.

Kentucky Whig State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, July 3, 1856

The Whig State Convention met in this city today, seventeen counties being represented. The Lexington whig platform was adopted, with the additional resolutions, that Congress should pass stringent laws to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and felons, and that the time for the naturalization of foreigners should be extended; also, that this Convention deems it impolitic to make nominations, and recommends to the whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, but each whig to vote for the candidate whose principles conform most nearly to his own. A resolution, expressing the confidence of the whigs of Kentucky in Millard Fillmore, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848, was rejected by the vote of sixteen counties against, to one in favor. Joshua F. Bell and Judge Kinkaid supported the resolutions endorsing Mr. Fillmore.—Adjourned *sine die*

[From the London Illustrated News, June 21.]

English Ambassadors to the United States.

There is one point in the future relations of the two countries on which sufficient attention has not yet been bestowed by the British Government.—Whenever the Americans have to appoint an Ambassador to London, they select the very best and most illustrious man at their command. They may not always have the best man for President, but they never fail to send one of their worthiest men to the Court of St James. It is the "crack" Embassy—the highest in rank in honor, and in influence. But the British Government does not return the compliment.

The Americans think that an Embassy at Washington should be as important to the English people as an Embassy to Paris, Berlin, Vienna or St Petersburg. But the British government thinks Washington of less consequence than Lisbon or Munich. The Americans are right, and the English Government is wrong, in this respect. When we next send an Ambassador to Washington, let a man of acknowledged talent, and of high rank, be selected; and the American people will take it as an earnest of our respect and good will towards them.

Among such men as Lord Carlisle, Lord Granville, and Lord John Russel—if either of those eminent persons would accept the post—it would not be difficult to make a choice that would be acceptable to America and advantageous to England. Lord John Russell labored under some disadvantage at Vienna, from his comparative ignorance of the French, and his total ignorance of the German language; but at Washington there would be no disqualification on this account; and his high talents, his estimable character, and his illustrious career, would recommend him to the cordial reception of the American people. If the Government could be induced to offer, and his Lordship to accept, the mission, the author of the Reform Bill would add a crowning benefit to the many which he has conferred upon his country, and entitle himself, as a pacificator, to the respect of America and the gratitude of England.

But, if for any reason Lord John Russell should be unwilling or unable to undertake the dignity and the responsibility, there are other statesmen of rank and position who might be induced to render this service to their country. The Government must sooner or later bethink itself of raising the Embassy at Washington to the dignity that should belong to it, unless—which we do not suppose—this country is to remain unrepresented in America.

A KNOW-NOTHING CITY.—Scarcely a day passes but a case of assassination or murder takes place at New Orleans. On Sunday night, the 8th instant, three persons were stabbed in the streets by unknown rowdies. Charles Mackey died on the same day from wounds received during the election riots. Rowdyism seems to have full sway in the city. Very few, if any, arrests are made

DIED.

In Carteret County, on the 20th ult., Mrs. BETTY, wife of James R. Fonville, aged 21 years, 9 months and 15 days.

☞ Spirit of the Age pleas copy.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

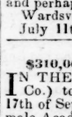
Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale Druggist.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb 26 171&—26-6m



$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, for my negro man ISAAC. Said negro is about 28 years old, black or yellowish cast, about 6 feet high, will weigh about 180 pounds, and rather smiles when spoken to. He formerly belonged to Archable Murphy, and is probably lurking in Sampson, Bladen, or New Hanover; or perhaps he has gone to Wilmington, where he may try to pass himself as free. He can read very well, and perhaps write. J. H. SPEARMAN,

Wardsville, Sampson Co., N. C., July 2nd, 1856.

July 11th 45-3m*

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA, (Culpeper Co.) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. The most ample security will be given for the *faithful performance* of contracts and promises.

☞ MORE AGENTS ARE WANTED to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina Co., Va.

June 23rd, 1856 247

CAPE FEAR HOTEL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS are now completed, and we are prepared, in every way, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. FISHING, BATHING, &c.

TERMS $30 to $35 per month, according to rooms; $10 per week; $2 per day. Children and servants half-price—Deduction made for families.

A. J. & G. W. GALLOWAY.

June 21.—246-1m—43-1m.

Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Tribune copy one month and send bill to this office.

DENTAL PRACTICE

HAS FOR FIFTEEN years been exclusively attended to by the subscriber.

Our treatment is such, that the teeth are put in a state of life preservation, and free from pain.

After much study, invention and practice, we have attained to the very difficult art of stopping with gold, the decayed cells in the crowns of teeth, so solid and beautiful that the initials of the name may be engraved on them.

If practice gives skill and art, then perhaps, we can extract a tooth as easy and carefully as the case admits.

Particular attention is given to removing Tartar from, and polishing the teeth, that they are much benefited and elegant.

Those who may prefer upper front artificial pivot teeth, which are more beautiful, comfortable and healthy than artificial teeth on plates, we will be happy to wait upon.

Persons who may wish to retain their teeth, so that they can properly masticate and taste food, and be free from pain, will do well to give us an early call.

We have, and still shall elicit the commendations of our patrons. K. SPENCER.

June 11, 1856.—[237-3w

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE remnant of our stock of Summer Dress Goods will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

Handsome Muslins at 12½ cents, worth 25;
" " " 25 " 50;
Beautiful Organdys at 50 cents, worth 75;
Cheap DeBerges, for Travelling Dresses;
200 pieces English Calicoes at 12½ cents, worth 16.

May 12th. HEDRICK & RYAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF JONES & FOYLES WAS DISSOLved on the 5th inst., by the death of W. E. Jones.

In order to meet the demands, it is necessary that all persons indebted to the late firm should come forward and pay up immediately.

I also offer for sale, the entire stock of GROCERIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, and one of the finest assortments of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS and WINES, to be found in this place.

To any person wishing to engage in a business of the kind it offers an inducement rarely found in Wilmington.

D. M. FOYLES,

June 9th, 1856 Surviving Partner.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN THE CHARACter of my business and which I am desirous of effecting without delay, I now offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at a SMALL per centage on cost, my present Stock of Goods, consisting, in part, of—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Fish, Candles, Soap, Starch, Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, Pickles, Vinegar, Molasses, Candies, Crackers, Saleratus, Yeast, Pepper, Mustard, Salt, Spices, Snuff, Glue, Paints, Oils, Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Spades, Shovels, Wheel-barrows, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Kegs, Matches, Demijohns, Bungs, Paper, Pumps, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is respectfully solicited, as the articles enumerated will be disposed of on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

May 13th, 1856. GEORGE HOUSTON

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE TO me, on the 19th of June, by Isham Peterson, for purposes therein specified, I shall expose at public sale in the town of Strikklandsville, N. C., on Saturday, the 19th day of July, the following property, viz: ONE HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND, situated in the town of Strickklandsville, and known as the Carolina Saloon. Also, TWO HORSES, ONE CARRIAGE, ONE WAGGON and HARNESS, ONE DOUBLE SET OF HARNESS, ONE BUGGY HARNESS. Also, his interest, (if any) in all other property he may possess, known to me.

A credit of six months will be given, bond with undoubted security will be required.

L. A. MERRIMAN, Trustee.

July 2, 1856.—255-ts—44-ts

ATTENTION,

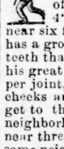
UPPER AND LOWER Division Wilmington Militia, you are hereby ordered to appear at the Middle Sound muster ground for parade and inspection, on Saturday the 19th of July, 1856, armed and equiped as the law directs.

By order of THOS. BISHOP, Captain.

ROBT W. B. BLANEY, acting O. S.

July 8, 1856.

$25 REWARD



WILL be paid by the subscriber, for the delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him, of my Negro man MACK, who deserted last night, 4th inst; he is about thirty years old, quite black, near six feet high, weighs about 175 lbs, speaks rather slow, has a gross voice and has a space between his upper front teeth that might admit a grain of wheat or rice, has one of his great toes split open from the end to and above the upper joint, and in curing up, left a ridge on top, he has high cheeks and rather broad. Said MACK will no doubt, try to get to the western part of Robeson county, N. C, in the neighborhood of —— McEachen, from whom he was bought near three years ago, or to Mr. Neill B. Petersons, near the same neighborhood, who owns his wife.

JNO. MERCER.

Brunswick co., N. C., July 8, 1856-- 258-4td-45-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE AND LOT situated on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. The House is large and comfortable, five large Rooms, four fire places,—with all necessary out-buildings; a large Kitchen with two fire places,—Stables, Carriage House, Store Room, &c.—all new and complete, just finished. The Lot is large—99 feet front, running back 150 feet—corner Lot, with a good new fence, painted complete. The location is high and pleasant, good water, and a good neighborhood. The premises are ornamented with shade Trees. Payments made easy. Apply to E. HANSLEY.

July 2, 1855—[255-tf.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

July 1, 1856. J. M. ROBINSON & SON

P S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

PER. SCHR. PE DEE—We received Windsor Mills Letter, Cap, Note and Bill Paper; Maynord & Noyes. Francis', Croton, Field's, Davis', and other writing and copying Inks. Blank Books made to order, expressly for this market. Reticulated Bluff Envelopes, (an excellent article) &c., &c. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

July 9th.

MESS PORK.—100 bbls. Mess Pork, just received. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

July 8

COFFEE! COFFEE!!—50 bags extra Rio Coffee;
10 matts Brown Java; just landed. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

BACON—10 hhds. Western Sides;
10 " " Shoulders; now landing. For
July 8 sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

MORAL THEOLOGY of the Church of Rome, by the Rev. Frederick Meyrick, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, with an introduction by the Rev. A Cleveland Coxe, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore. One vol. 12 mo., just published and for sale at

July 9. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

Appointments.

The Democratic candidates for the Legislature in New Hanover County will address their fellow-citizens of the County at the following times and places, viz:

Federal Point,	Wednesday,	9th July.
Masonboro',	Thursday,	10th "
Middle Sound,	Friday,	11th "
Sandy Run,	Saturday,	12th "
Holly Shelter,	Monday,	14th "
South Washington	Saturday,	19th "
Rocky Point,	Monday,	21st "
Upper Black River,	Wednesday,	23rd "
Piney Woods,	Friday,	25th "
Long Creek,	Saturday,	26th "
Caintuck,	Monday,	28th "
Lower Black River,	Wednesday,	30th "
Wilmington,	Tuesday,	5th August.

☞ THE fast sailing Schr. "R. W. Brown," brought us sixteen assorted sizes SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS. We call attention to these facts, viz:—These Trunks have Patent Locks—Steel Springs—Iron Frame—Hickory Straps—Sail Duck Covers—Zink or Iron bottoms—and are sold at a small advance above manufactures prices.

LADIES will find the best article of TRUNK or HAT CASE at the CITY CLOTHING STORE, in town. The style is new and greatly admired. Call and see the assortment at 38 Market Street.

July 10th, 1856 261-10t

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.

E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856—159 tel Her. and Com. copy.

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces himself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, of New Hanover County.

JOHN L. HOLMES.

June 17th, 1856 242-te

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

July 2, 1856. d&wte* JOHN COWAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF ONSLOW COUNTY.

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Onslow County, and solicits your suffrages at the approaching election in August next. M. L. F. REDD.

May 23.—38-te

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BET.—That no man can name three States that will vote for Millard Fillmore at the Presidential Election in November next.

June 13th. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

MRS. VANDERBILT, NO. 185 SUFFOLK STREET, SAYS OF

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangment of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT.

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS

July 8th.—1wd&w

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. A. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry county, Va., and a Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

DR. HANCE sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are: one box, $3; two, $5, twelve, $24. We have given his address above.

July 8th—1wd&w

Official Publication.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, at Office, July 2nd, 1856:

Present, His Honor the Mayor O. G. PARSLEY,
H. P. RUSSELL,
L. A. HART,
T. M. GARDNER,
WM. SUTTON,
GEO. DAVIS.

Whereas, The subscription heretofore made by the Commissioners of the Town to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, was made under certain conditions which are contained in the two first resolutions passed by the convention for organizing the said Company, held at Wadesboro' on the 3rd and 4th of October, 1855; and whereas, the said conditions have not yet been complied with and it is not probable that the subscription of $600,000 required in the said resolutions can be obtained: Therefore be it

Resolved, That an election be held by the Sheriff of New Hanover County, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the citizens relative to making an *unconditional* subscription of $200,000 to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company. That the polls be opened at 9 o'clock of that day and close at sunset. All citizens who are in favor of making an unconditional subscription to the above amount will deposit a ballot on which shall be written or printed the word "Subscription," and those who are apposed to an unconditional subscription will deposit a ballot containing the words "No Subscription."

Resolved, That the said two first resolutions of the convention above alluded to be published herewith, in order that the citizens may fully understand what will be the effect of withdrawing the conditions contained in them.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to publish for the information of the citizens, all the facts explanatory of the late action of the Commissioners in reference to the corporate subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. RICHARD MORRIS, Town Clerk.

Resolutions

Of the Convention of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company referred to in the above proceedings:

1st. Whereas, The Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington have subscribed the sum of $200,000 to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, and whereas the said subscription was only authorized by the citizens of the said town and made by the said Commissioners upon the faith of its ensuring a reasonable prospect of the successful completion of the said Road, and whereas this Company is desirous of offering a reasonable guaranty that the said subscription shall not be uselessly expended, and it appearing that there is no probability that the said Road can be completed unless the sum of at least six hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed in addition to the said subscription by the said Commissioners; now therefore, be it Resolved, That no money, except to pay surveys and other incidental expenses, shall be expended for work upon the said Road east of Charlotte, until the said sum of $600,000 exclusive of the said corporate subscription, and of such subscriptions as have already been made West of Charlotte, shall have been subscribed. And whenever the said sum of $600,000 shall be subscribed that the said part of the road shall be put under contract throughout the entire line.

2nd. Resolved, that the Eastern terminus of the Road be located within the corporate limits of the Town of Wilmington, on the East side of the Cape Fear River.

July 5, 1856.—257-te

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

BLANK WARRANTS.

We have on hand a large lot of BLANK WARRANTS, with blank Judgment, Stay and Execution, on the back, printed on the best paper. These blanks have been got up in the best style, and will be sold at our usual price, for cash

May 13. FULTON & PRICE.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to *Substantial and Ornamental Education.*—Great prominence is given to the *Solid Branches.*

Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in everything necessary to complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 11, 1856—45-2m.

NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale, 14 kegs prime N. C. Lard; 20 bbls. Flour. Low for cash. THOS. C. CRAFT,

July 10. No. 48 Market street.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BELF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.30	@	32
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguavra	.13	@	14
Rio	.12	@	13½
St Domingo	.12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.00	@	00
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	70	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.18	@	20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac're, No 1	00	@	22 00
do. No. 2	00	@	10 00
do. No. 3	5 50	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	4 50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 25	@	7 50
Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
Fine	6 25	@	6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.55	@	00
Oats	.00	@	38
WhiteBeans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow	.87½	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	.3¾	@	4
PEA NUTS	.0 00	@	0 00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	0 00
N. River	60	@	70
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	.4½	@	00
American, ref.	.5½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop	.0	@	7
Swede	.5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	.85	@	1 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.33	@	35
N. E. Rum	.00	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	60
do. Apple	.50	@	55
do. Peach	.75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	.8 75	@	9 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.40	@	45
Muscovado	.00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 7, 1856.

The Fourth.

The National Anniversary passed off very quietly in this place, although we suppose every body sought pleasure or amusement after their own notions. So far we are happy to say that we have heard of no accident of any kind worth mentioning.

As per programme, the day was ushered in with the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, and between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning a procession was formed in front of the Carolina Hotel and proceeded to the Court House, where the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by T. W. Brown, Jr., the National Declaration by F. S. Moore, and an Oration delivered by F. D. Poisson.

Mr. Brown prefaced the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration by some very appropriate remarks, and the reading of that instrument itself was distinct and impressive, as was also the reading of the National Declaration by Mr. Moore.

The Oration by Mr. Poisson was a very creditable effort, appropriate to the times and the occasion, conceived in good taste and delivered in a manner worthy of its matter. Mr. P. was heartily applauded The Cornet Band discoursed most eloquent music and fair faces crowed the house, which would have looked paradisical if it had not been so hot and melting, compelling a constant mopping of the human face divine. We trust that the next celebration will be held in the new Town Hall, which, from present indications, will be large enough to hold any number comfortably.

At Stricklandsville in Duplin county the day was celebrated with much spirit. There was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The oration was delivered by Eli W. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington, and from the known abilities of the speaker we feel confident that it was an effort every way worthy of the occasion.

At Long Creek, in New Hanover County, there was also a very fine celebration, and a large concourse of people, including many of the fairest daughters of New Hanover. The oration, a most excellent and impressive one, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Towles.

Yesterday forenoon, the young ladies presented a beautiful flag to the Rifle Cadets. Very pretty speeches were made on the occasion, and all passed off beautifully. The Cadet companies had an excursion to Belvidere, on the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. We understand that it was a very pleasant one.

The County Canvass—Gov. Bragg.

At the present period in the Canvass, we feel called upon to submit some calm and candid remarks to the consideration of our Democratic brethren in this and other counties of the State, but especially of our own more peculiar section, which is shortly to be visited by the candidates for the office of Governor. We mean to submit these remarks as partizans of the Democratic party, its principles and its regularly nominated candidates, not as the friends or opponents of individuals as such. Take for instance our own county in which an exciting canvass is likely to arise for the office of Sheriff, there being three candidates in the field, two of them running as Democrats and claimed to be such by themselves and their friends, the third a member of the Know Nothing or American party.

Now, we deem it almost superfluous for us to say, that we anxiously desire the election of a Democrat to that office, as we have no doubt every Democrat in the county does, and that in other counties similarly situated, the same desire exists. But the Democratic party of the county, in Convention assembled, did not see proper to make any nomination. We may differ from the policy of this course on the part of the Convention, we may be told that but for this or that cause a nomination would have been made. As individuals we may entertain our own views about this fact or assertion, but as publishers of a Democratic *Journal*, the public, official record is before us, showing that no nomination was made for the office of Sheriff Under these circumstances, we not only do not feel called upon, but in our capacity as Democratic Editors, we would not feel justified in taking such part in the contest as would indicate a wish on our part to decide or attempt to decide a matter which the party itself had not decided. We can only reiterate what we said before, that the office is one from which a very considerable influence is inseperable, and that where the Democratic party have the power in their own hands, they owe it to themselves to exert that power to have a Democrat elected, and to permit no commitments, no prejudices, to interfere to prevent their so doing.

There is another matter of still greater importance. As a party, upon party issues we have never known the Democracy of the State, the district or the county more fully united, or in more healthy condition or animated by a better spirit. North Carolina fires the first gun, gives the first premonition of the presidential contest and its results in November, hence her August election is looked to with deep interest throughout the country. Thomas Bragg, the Democractic candidate for re-election to the office of Governor is a gentleman of whom the party, not only in the State, but throughout the Union may well be proud. A man whom to know is to respect, we had almost said to love, for no one who really does know him, ever speaks of him but in terms of praise, which we have heard frequently, even from the lips of political opponents, and we confess ourselves to a warmer enthusiasm for the candidate after having met and conversed with the man.—Is it not then a matter for the Democrats of this and other counties to take home to themselves and consider seriously, whether the interests, claims or pretensions of one, two or three gentlemen, or one, two or three dozen gentlemen, are of sufficient importance to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party, or whether they will allow themselves to be divided, split up, or irritated at each other from any such cause or consideration. What are the claims or interests of this or that, or the other gentleman, no matter how worthy this that or the other gentleman may be, to the success and the unity of the Democratic party of the county, comprising from one to two thousand voters, just as good Democrats as any or either of them. We ask the people to look at this thing for themselves, and then they will see that there are other and more important matters before them, and will take it into their own hands to put an end to all attempts to create undue excitement among them, and all excitement is undue that tends to array Democrats against each other on mere personal or any other grounds.

Let our interests in the great contests of principle now before us, never for a moment be lost sight of, nor the common bond of principles, of a common support of Buchanan, Breckenridge and Bragg lose its power.

☞ The Daily *Bee*, the Boston organ, heretofore of the Fillmore wing of the American party, has hauled down Fillmore and Donelson and hoisted Freemont and Johnson.

☞ It will be seen that the Town authorities have resolved to submit the question of the Railroad subscription to a vote of the citizens of Town. See official publication.

Kansas.

Mr. Gilmer and others of his party contend that the troubles in Kansas are due to the admission to the rights of suffrage, of men of foreign birth, who have simply declared their intention to become citizens.—Now, we have met with more than one citizen who has been to Kanzas and enquired specially in regard to this matter. It is but last week that we met a young gentleman of high respectability, a native of this district, who was on his way direct from Kansas to his home. His replies corroborated statements previously received. He had the fullest opportunities of seeing things on the ground, and he did see them. Men of foreign birth had taken little part in the matter. The crowds sent on by the Emigrant Aid Societies were from the Eastern States, of New England birth mainly, and of the few men of foreign birth to be found in the territory, nine out of ten were pro-slavery men and acted with the Southern men in Kansas. Indeed he had seen or heard of but one man of foreign birth who sided with the Free Soilers.

What now is the position of affairs in Kansas, or as regards Kansas. The House elected under know nothing, anti-democratic auspices and influences, has passed the bill admitting Kansas as a State on the revolutionary Topeka constitution, repealing also the clause of the original bill organizing the territories which repealed the Missouri compromise, thus restoring that anti slavery restriction. A perfect abolition affair is the House Bill. Well, the Senate has also passed a bill for the admission of Kansas, which is right to all sections, which removes all squatter sovereignty objections, which removes even Mr. Gilmer's objection about unaturalized foreigners voting, for it restricts voting upon the formation of the Constitution, and of course, the future *Status* of the State to citizens of the United States. All these necessary amendments and suggestions are cheerfully adopted by the Democratic party in the Senate and throughout the country, and yet the same tirade will be kept up in view of existing facts in the territory and known legislation at the capitol. Will Mr. Gilmer and his friends still join in the outcry kept up by the Abolitionists of the North?

We are indebted to Captain Fort of the Schr. Agnes H. Ward, at this port, from Nassau, New Providence, for a copy of the Royal Gazette of the 25th ult. We find nothing of importance in its columns. The greater portion of its matter, as of all the West Indian Colonial papers, seems to have been gleaned from the Journals of the U. States. The Gazette is rejoicing over the arrival of the Schr. Eben Sawyer from Boston with a cargo of ice.

The Agnes H. Ward brings a cargo of fruit consigned to Messrs. Rankin & Martin. Captain George Walker of this place came passenger in her.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on yesterday morning, the town was roused by an alarm of fire. After some search we found that the fire was in the brick building at the corner of Water and Princess Streets, occupied by Messrs. Mayer & Blun as a wine and liquor store, and by Dr. Schonwald as a shop or office. The origin of the fire is difficult to ascertain Some circumstances seem calculated to arouse suspicion of incendiarism, though the course and progress of a flame when it gets hold of such inflammable material as alcoholic spirits is so eccentric that there is no accounting for it. The fact of some liquor getting out on the floor and becoming ignited rendered the fire more difficult to subdue. It ran a narrow risk of being a very bad affair. There was not very much injury done by fire, but the peculiar position of the affair rendered it necessary to flood the place with water, by which considerable injury was done, especially to Dr. Schonwald's stock. What the precise amount of loss may be, we have not learned. We trust that it will not be very heavy.

Yesterday, we noticed His Honor the Mayor, and other of the authorities present on the ground, trying to find out the origin of the fire, with a view of detecting the incendiary or incendiaries, if it was indeed the work of incendiarism. It is a matter of surprise and congratulation, that the fire did not get more head-way. If some of the barrels had burst or exploded, it must have gone like a flash.

Attempted Escape.—Praiseworthy Conduct.

On last Saturday evening the British Barque Ringdove, Captain John Nutman, bound for Cork and a market, went to sea over the Cape Fear Bar. At about 12 o'clock that night Captain Nutman discovered on board two negro slaves, who had concealed themselves with the view of making their escape from their owners. He immediately put back, and about 4 o'clock on Sunday spoke a pilot boat in which was Mr. Frank Morse, a pilot, in whose charge he placed the negroes. Mr. Morse lodged them in Smithville jail to await the claim of their owners. The negroes are "Tom," belonging to Mr. J. D. Poisson, and "Ned" belonging to Mr. E. V. Kelly. The conduct of Captain Nutman was in the highest degree right and praiseworthy, showing a careful respect for the laws, the rights, and the interests of the people among whom he had been, worthy of imitation by many who style themselves our northern brethren, and are still looking out for a chance to smite us under the fifth rib.

☞ The National Anniversary appears to have been celebrated with the usual amount of enthusiasm throughout the country. A statue of Washington was inaugurated in Union square, New York, in the presence of 20,000 admiring spectators. Rev. Dr Bethune delivered an eloquent address on the occasion.

The Latest from Havana.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, arrived here this morning. The sugar business had been pretty brisk, but the firmness of holders in demanding a further advance had somewhat checked the operations.

Muscavadoes were in good demand at 8½ a 10 cents, and scarce. Molasses had further advanced, and was selling at 7¼ rials. Lard, $15 50 a $17, in barrels and kegs. Rice had slightly advanced. Freights had materially declined, and many vessels were leaving in ballast. Exchange had advanced 2½ a 3¼ cents on all.

☞ When Lord Elgin was in Portland, a dinner was given to him. He said to one of the committee—"This takes me by surprise. Must I make a speech?" "It will be expected, sir." "Tell me, I pray you, what you have of which you are proud? Any public works? Any public men?" "It is the birthplace, sir, of Longfellow, the poet." "Does he reside here?" "He does not. He was born here. His brother Samuel still lives here. We are accustomed to speak of him as a townsman, and are very proud of him." "Thank you, sir, thank you." Elgin was called. Elgin rose. "Portland, we know you! Your fame has reached across the Atlantic! for yours is the proud honor to have given birth to America's greatest poet—the world-renowned *Samuel* Longfellow!"

AN EXCELLENT SENTIMENT.—In 1829, the Duke of Wellington fought the Earl of Winchelsea. It grew out of facts which occurred in a Parliamentary debate. In the correspondence the Duke of Wellington used the following striking language, which it would be well to engrave upon the walls of Congress:—

"No man has a right, whether in public or in private, by speech or in writing, or in print, to insult another, by attributing to him motives for his conduct, public or private, which disgrace or criminate him. If a gentleman commits such an act in discreetly, in the heat of debate, or in a moment of party voilence, he is always ready to make reparation to him whom he may thus have injured."

Mr. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance.

JUNE 13, 1856.

SIR: The National Convention of the democratic party, which recently assembled in Cincinnati, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

You have already informally accepted the nomination, but we deem it appropriate, under instructions of the convention, to communicate the information officially in their name. We also solicit your attention to the resolutions adopted by that assembly as expressive of the views and policy of the democratic party in relation to the important public questions involved in the approaching presidential election.

The convention have associated your name with that of an eminent an experienced statesman, under the conviction that, although your public career has been brief, yet that it has commanded the confidence not only of your party, but the country, and that your talents and patriotism will essentially aid in illustrating the principles and in firmly establishing the wise and generous policy of the democratic party.

We tender to you personally our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished proof of the public esteem, and remain, with assurances of profound respect,

Your fellow-citizens,
JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JNO. L MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
J RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
W. PRESTON.

Hon. JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 13th inst, giving me official information of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States. I feel profundly grateful to the democracy for this distinction, so far above my merits and expectations, and accept the nomination, with the pledge that if it should result in imposing on me any public duties, I shall exert whatever power I possess to discharge them with fidelity.

The convention wisely selected for the first place in the government an eminent statesman whose character and public services furnish a guarantee that his admisi-tration will command confidence at home and respect abroad

The platform adopted by the convention has my cordial approval. I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted, as it was, by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amidst the distractions of the times there remains one united and powerful organization whose common principles extend over every foot of territory covered by the federal constitution. After the recent repeated and deplorable failures of other parties to present to the country a national organization, we may justly congratulate the States upon the unanimity which marked the proceedings of the democratic convention; and the patriot may point to the fact, as a pledge of constitunal union, that the delegates from Maine and Texas, from South Carolina & California, were as throughly united upon every question of principle as those from neighboring southern States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or those from the neighboring northern States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

This community of sentiment, this feeling of brotherhood, gives hope of perpetual Union. It has been the happy fortune of the democratic party, by adhering to the constitution, which was made to protect us all, to avoid the geographical and sectional issues against which Washington solemnly warned his countrymen; and we have every reason to believe that it is yet equal to the high duty which now devolves on it of preserving the constitution, and maintaining the rights of every portion of the confederacy. If the unsound elements which troubled it for a time have sought congenial associations elsewhere, the loss has been more than supplied by accessions from the flower of the old whig party; and thus reinforced, it will be the destiny of democracy, under the lead of their distinguished chief, to maintain the high position of our country before the world—to preserve the equality of every class of citizens—to protect the perfect liberty of conscience — and to secure the peace of the Union, byrendering equal ustice to every part.

With sincere acknowledgment for the friendly personal sentiment contained in your letter, I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient sevant.

JOHN C BRECKINRIDGE

Messrs. Ward, Richardson, Hibbard, Lawrence, Brown. Manning, Forsyth, Tucker, Seymour, and Preston.

The War Press of England.

The London Times and sundry other belligerent English Journals which are at this time fuming and fretting at such an awful rate over Mr. Crampton's dismissal, ought not to be regarded as authorised exponents of the sentiment of the British people or the British Government The British Government has no "organ" in the sense attached by Americans to that term. It does not always inform even Parliament of important facts and purposes; when the public interests, in the opinion of Ministers, require secrecy Much less does it open such a window in ies Cabinet Council Chamber as a newspaper organ would prove. As to the British people, they are about as responsible for what thair newspapers say, as the American people are! Journalists must have a subject, and even the prolific brain of the great Times is not above this professional necessity. Affairs in the East have lost their interest, and so the Times works away at its huge bellows to blow up—not a war—but a newspaper paragraph in the West. It is an easy achievement for the Times, in two or three slashing articles, to make an American campaign, and to make it pay—that is, pay the Times, in an increased demand for that piquant and ferocious journal. In the course of one week, the Times can bombard all the American towns, sweep the seas of all American commerce, and reduce the country to a state of colonial impotency. This is a very economical mode of carrying on war, of gratifying national animosity, and relieving the stomach of an excess of bile. The editor must feel better after he has accomplished all this, and more disposed to listen to reasonable terms. We move that James Watson Webb, of New Pork, be sent over as an American Plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with the editor of the London Times.

A THRILLING SCENE.—A submarine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by collising with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything, therefore, is exactly as it first went down.

When the diver alighted upon the deck, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by their hands, and mothers with their babies in their arms were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5,000 in gold, $3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about $36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.

SELF DEFENCE.—It is said that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has procured a rifle with a three feet barrel, disguised as a walking cane, which he carries with him constantly, even into the Senate chamber, ready loaded and capped. Did Mr. Wilson ever hear of the reply made by a pugilist to a young blood who inquired of him what was the best position for self-defence? It was this:—"*Keep a civil tongue in your head.*"

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Lynch-Law in California.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3, 1856.

Gentlemen: By the last mail you observed that James King of William, Editor of the Evening Bulletin, of this city, had been shot by James P. Casey, Editor of the Sunday Times and a Supervisor of this city, in consequence of an attack made upon the character of Casey by King, the Editor of the Bulletin. In a few minutes after the occurrence, our city was in the most intense excitement, and it was with much difficulty that the officers of the law could protect the prisoner from the hands of an infuriated mob. Nevertheless, he was safely confined in the prison, and protected by the military of the city, during the first twenty-four hours after the commission of the act During this time, the mob met and organized themselves into a body styled the Vigilance Committee, procured muskets, cannon and other munitions of war, formed themselves into companies, elected captains, and were regularly drilled and paraded through the streets of the city, before making any demonstration of attack upon the jail. During this time our imbecile Governor, Neely Johnson, came down from Sacramento, and, instead of maintaining the dignity of our laws and constitution, trampled them under foot, disregarded his oath and put this so-styled Vigilance Committee in possession of the jail and all the prisoners confined therein. Oh! could we have had such a Governor as H A. Wise, how different the result would have been. These men then proceeded to take the prisoners from the jail; this was on the 20th. On the 22d, James P. Casey, who shot James King of William, and Charles Cora, who shot Gen. Richardson, United States Marshall, who had one trial but the jury could not agree upon a verdict, were hung by this lawless mob. Since which time they have arrested some eight or ten other individuals, one of whom they brought out of their star chamber a few days ago dead, who they say committed suicide; but the members of the committee refused to answer any questions relative to his death before the corone's jury. There are various rumors in the city relative to his death. I, for one, am willing to take their version of the matter, as it renders them none the less culpable in the eyes of all law-abiding citizens. This band of rebels have a star chamber, consisting of 29 members, who are styled the Executive Committee; none but the members of this Executive Committee know anything of the secrets of this hellish star chamber, supported by 3,000 glittering bayonets in this once free city, but now worse than a monarchy, as we know not our masters or what laws we are to obey. In the first article of the Constitution, it is declared; that all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty and acquiring, possessing and protecting property, which is of inestimable value; it secures to all the right to the writ of habeas corpus and of the trial by jury, and also makes it the imperative duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed. By thus calling upon heaven and earth to hold to this declation of what he acknowledged to be his official duty, Johnson became the chief magistrate of our State, and its sworn standard-bearer, under every circumstance which might arise going to threaten any conflict with that Constitution or those laws. How has he performed this promise? Called down from the capital to perform the highest functions of his office, how has he exercised them? He finds an armed, organized body, bound by secret oaths to subvert and trample in the dust every requirement of the constitution and laws, and setting themselves up as above both. He finds that, under the rule of the cannon and bayonet, the constitutional tribunals of justice, and all judical officers, are perfectly powerless, and their process and decisions scorned and derided. Does he, realizing his high position and remembering his obligations, nobly denounce, in plain, appropriate and unmistakable language, the principles and proceedings of this body as striking at the foundations of private rights and the public welfare, and subversive of the constitution and laws of the State? Does he, in clarion tones, call upon the good and true (and, thank God, even here there are many who would have promptly and gladly responded to such a call) to rally around him for the preservation of the constitution of their country? Alas! he has forgotten that he is the chosen standard bearer of our State—the sworn champion of her constitution and laws—the upholder of every acknowledged principle of law and right.

How long this state of affairs will continue, God and this immaculate Executive Committee only knows The domicils of our citizens are invaded and searched by this immaculate body, and when their authority is demanded for so doing, they answer that We, the *people*, are the authority. We are freemen, in San Francisco, no longer, as was shown by the public meeting we held yesterday in order to obtain the expressions of our law-abiding citizens on this subject. Having made all the arrangements for a regular organized meeting, for the purpose of discussing the most sacred principles of our constitution in a dignified and dispassionate manner, every possible means were resorted to, to disturb and to prevent the exercise of this indefeasible right. Oh, how my heart bled for the scene there witnessed. Age and talent were insulted in the effort to illustrate the sublime principles of the constitution of our country. The turbulence and clamors of conspirators against the laws and American rights, almost drowned the voice of reason and liberty in their vindication. Has it come to this, that we refuse to permit the public discussion of the principles involved in the present disordered state of the body politic? Is there not reason for such a discussion, with a standing army of three thousand conspirators against the laws and constitution of our country? Is the poor privilege to be denied us of examining the nature of their novel and extraordinary pretensions? Would it not have been reasonable, would it not have been politic even, for the most reckless and abandoned to every principle of reason and law, to have granted peace and quiet to such discussions? Was not the organized arrangement to disturb and destroy the designs of that meeting of more value to its objects than the lawless conspirators ever dreamed? Yes, the silent eloquence of those who were for a time overpowered by the clamor and yells of those so lately vociferous for the liberty of speech, was far more persuasive on the side they had espoused than could have been the most powerful efforts of their genius, in being allowed the undisturbed liberty of expressing their sentiments. Let not in future these advocates for social and political reform dare to approach us with reason. Let them not attempt to convince us by speech.—They have proved that they despise both. Let the musket and the sword be their substitutes for the voice of reason and speech. They have shown which they prefer. But I say, for one, let the lovers of law and order only upon compulsion concede them their choice. Let them still endeavor to reason, to convince, and persuade, and only when the sacred temple of the Constitution is absolutely polluted by the foot of desecration, let then true worshippers be found there united to drive out the sacreligious invaders. HANOVER C. H.

JUNE 4th.—Since writing the above, Gov. Johnson has issued his proclamation, after permitting us to live under a military government nearly three weeks, declaring the city in a state of insurrection.

THE STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA.—This magnificent vessel was yesterday taking the last of her spars aboard, preparatory to full readiness for leaving the place of her birth. It is not yet known for certain to which of the three ports of Norfolk, Philadelphia or New York she will be sent for being rigged and got ready for sea. The Roanoke and Colorado are at Norfolk, which are sufficient for that yard; the Wabash and Saranac are at Philadelphia, likewise enough for that yard; so that at present there seems to be a possibility that the Minnesota will go to the third above named port. If, however, the Wabash can be got away from the Philadelphia yard within a reasonable time, the Minnesota will take her place there. It is, we understand, due to this state of circumstances alone that any delay exists in reference to her sailing. Some persons have expressed regret that it has not been determined to rig and send her to sea from this port. They forget that the shallowness of the water of the Potomac would not permit it. Already the Minnesota draws 18½ feet of water, which will leave a very small interval indeed between her keel and the river bottom. Were such a ship to get aground it might occasion considerable difficulty to liberate her. The risk, therefore, ought not to be run.—*Nat. Intel*, 28*th*.

A Yankee baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it weighs only four ounces. If he puts in a little too much, he is obliged to tie his loaves to the counter to keep them from going up like balloons. Some of our readers may look upon this as very *light* matter for a newspaper, but we think no well bred (bread) person will laugh at it.

Additional by the Canada.

HALIFAX, July 2.—The files by the Canada contains the following additional items:

ENGLAND.—In Parliament on Friday night Mr. Gladstone stated, that on Monday last, when Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the government to continue diplomatic relations with the American Minister he did not give any explanation of the motives which led to that course nor advert to the course of the American government in the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. At that period there were reason to expect an immediate discussion of the question, and therefore he might have thought that explanation at that time premature. He thought it important that the House should know, as early as possible, the nature of the reply the government intended to give to Mr. Marcy's dispatch respecting the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. He wished to know when the government would be prepared to lay the reply to Mr. Marcy on the table.

Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Gladstone rightly understood the motives that induced him to abstain on Monday from making observations upon the subject. Motives equally as strong prevailed on the present occasion. He would therefore say, in reply to the question, that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers upon the table, including Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Marcy, in the course of the next week, and probably at an early day.

Sir J. Packington said the honorable gentleman had acted quite right in asking the government for the production of the papers, and he was glad to hear that in the course of a few days the House would be in possession of the answer returned to Mr. Marcy's dispatch. It would perhaps be only fair towards the government to postpone any discussion on their conduct with regard to the enlistment question, until the dispatch was produced, but he earnestly hoped that discussion would not long be delayed. He spoke in no party sense and with no party object, when he said that he regarded with feelings of the great anxiety—he might almost say of shame—the present state of our relations with America. For the present painful position of affairs he attached the blame, judging only from the public documents which were in the hands of honorable members, to what he considered to be the serious misconduct and unwise policy of her Majesty's government, by which the government of the United States had been irritated, deceived and offended. Under these circumstances he regretted that Mr. Ballie felt himself under the necessity of withdrawing his motion, but he trusted that the intention of Mr. Moore, or some other independent member, would afford honorable members on the conservative side of the House an opportunity of calling attention to the real merits of the question.

Sir G. Grey strongly deprecated the tone adopted by the Hon. Baronet in expressing so decided an opinion upon the question at the present moment He was glad to find not only from the cheers on his own side of the House, but from the manifest indications on the side of the Honorable Baronet, that his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. Moore appealed to Lord Palmerston to appoint an early day for discussion upon the subject.

No answer was returned and the subject was dropped.

The Queene gave a grand Ball on the 17th, for which two thousand invitations were issued.—Mr. Dallas was present.

Prince Napoleon is visiting the English ports in his yacht.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Nepoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. The priject of a law on the subject his been sent to the senate and departed with closed doors. I proposes that in case of the Emperor's demise, the Empress shall reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose name the Emperor will leave under a sealed envelop.

The government papers are writing up the *projet* The Moniteur gives the *projet* of Senators, and the Committee on the Regency, and states that the Empress will be Regent guardian of her son during his minority, but is not to contract a second marriage while it continues.

In case of the death of the Empress, the Regency to pass to the senior Prince of France, and thence to the other Princes, in the order of hereditary succession, and, failing them all, to the Council of Regency chosen by the Senate

AUSTRIA.—Advices from Vienna state that Marshal Radetsky has sent his government word, from Lombardy, that if the excitement continued in the Lombardo Venetian provinces he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. The government agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary.

RUSSIA.—The Russian government is turning its attention to the colonization of its American territory. A large colonization party was being fitted out at Hamburg by a Russian American company

It appears to be settled that very little grain will be exported this season from Russia. Hundreds of vessels which went to the Black Sea ports for cargoes will return empty.

THE SOUND DUES.—The ship Sarah Bryant, from Cronstadt for N. York, was the first American vessel which passed the Sound since the expiration of the treaty. She paid the dues under protest.

"No War with America."

Immense placards, of which the following is a copy, have been extensively posted in England by direction of the Manchester Peace Conference:

NO WAR WITH AMERICA.—Fellow Countrymen: You have hardly escaped from war with Russia before you are threatened with a far more serious war with America! How long is this system of diplomatic irritation to go on? How long are the vital interests of the country to be placed at the mercy of men who care for nothing so much as the gratification of official pride?

Consider, for one moment, what ruin a war with the United States would entail upon the greater portion of the trade and commerce of Great Britain. The latest returns from the Board of Trade give the annual imports from that country, consisting chiefly of corn and cotton, at upwards of thirty millions; and the exports at from twenty-five to thirty millions sterling. To carry on this princely commerce between the two nations, there are employed more than three thousand ships, with nearly three million tons burden. Of the entire annual imports of Great Britain that of raw cotton alone amounts to more than twenty millions and the cotton manufactured goods exported to upwards of twenty-five millions sterling. Upon the trade which this commerce creates there are depending for their daily subsistence nearly or quite three millions of people, chiefly in Lancashire and Yorksire.

Now, are you prepared to see this hive of industry—this vast population—factory hands, tradesmen and manufacturers, men, women and children—thrown out of employment, deprived of their regular resources, and in large numbers driven to beggary or to the commission of crime for their daily resources? Are you prepared to encounter the pauperism, the gaunt famine, the depredations on property, and the civil commotions which less than twelve months' war with America would inevitably produce? To say nothing of bloodshed among men of the same race—of the disgraceful carnage between the two foremost Christian nations of the world—or of the squandering of the hard earned money of the people in deeds of mutual destruction over a question that only deserves contempt; to say nothing of these things, are you willing to sacrifice your trade, to sink your country into poverty, crime and commotion, and to plunge mankind into deadly strife, simply to gratify the mad ambition of bungling diplomatists? If not, then meet without delay, and with a voice and a determination about which there can be no mistake, declare to your government and to the world, that there shall be no war with America.

WILLIAM STOKES,
Secry to the Manchester Peace Conference.

ECLIPSES FOR 1856.—There will be five eclipses this year—two of the sun—two of the moon—and one of the Know-nothing and Republican parties.—The latter will occur in the month of November, and will be visible all over the United States, and parts of North America, without the aid of a telescope.

COMING ROUND.—The Northern papers are modifying their tone towards Mr. Brooks. The Boston Pilot says:

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.—The speech of Senator Butler, to whom Senator Sumner's studdied philippic was a reply, has been published. It is particularly distinguished for its high gentlemanly tone and expression, and completely annihilates the pretence that Senator Butler had provoked the gross personalities indulged in by Mr. Sumner. Last week Mr. Butler replied to Mr Sumner's speech in as gentlemanly a manner as was possible for a party personally injured to deal with such a virulent attack. It is quite evident that Brooks missed a figure in interposing with his cane between his aged relative and his ill-advised and ill-judging assailant.

SENATOR BRODHEAD.

The subjoined paragraph is going the rounds of the know-nothing and abolition press:

"BRODHEAD AND BUCHANAN.—The Washington American Organ of the 11th says: 'Senator Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, openly declared a *few days ago*, in this city, that Buchanan could not carry Pennsylvania. Mr. Brodhead is one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, and knows Pennsylvania as well as any man living.'"

We give the above in order to show the true character of the so-called political intelligence promulgated by the enemies of the democratic party. At the time stated in this peripatetic misrepresentation, Senator Brodhead was not in the city of Washington, and had not been here for three weeks prior to the 11th instant. So far from indulging in any speculations, at the period named, of the character quoted, he addressed the democratic mass meeting held at Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 7th, and the democratic mass meeting held at Philadelphia, on the 10th, warmly supporting the nominees and platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
New Hanover County. }

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of said County, made at the last Spring Term in the cause of Catharine Henry and others, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in the Town of Wilmington, on the 16th day of July next, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in the County of New Hanover and described in the petition as follows, viz: begining at a stake on the run of Long Creek, the dividing line of Henry and Croom, running with said line N. 78 W 280 poles to a stake on the main road—N. 31 W. 160 poles to Croom's Corner, a stake—thence South 15 W 279 poles to Stuckey's line—thence with Stuckey's line to Fair's branch—thence down said branch to the run of Long Creek—thence with the meanderings of Long Creek up to the beginning.—The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, bond with good security, bearing interest from date, being required of the purchaser.

Given under my hand, at office, this 25th day of June 1856
June 27, 1856—43-ts O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Onslow County. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1856.

WILLIAM FOY vs. JOHN R. YOUNG.

Original Attachment Levied on Negro Boy JOE, aged 20 years.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case—John R. Young—is a non-resident of the State aforesaid, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks consecutively in the Wilmington Journal notifying the said John R. Young to make his personal appearance before our next Court to be held for the county of Onslow, at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to answer and replevy, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to him and judgment final rendered accordingly.

WITNESS, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D 1856

July 5, 1856—44-6w. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Prin'er's fee, $5 62½.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Onslow County. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1856.

ROSCOE BARRUS vs. JOHN R. YOUNG

Original Attachment levied on Negro Girl APLIS, aged eight years.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case—John R. Young—is a non-resident of the State aforesaid, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks consecutively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John R. Young to make his personal appearance before our next Court, to be held for the county of Onslow, at Jacksonvile, on the 1st Monday of September next, and then and there to answer and replevy, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to him and judgment final rendered accordingly.

WITNESS, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1856

July 4, 1856—44-6w. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Printer's fee, $5 62½

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TURPENTIVE MAKERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE patent right of R. P. Vanhorn's Cultivators, for the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Brunswick Bladen and Sampson, and having manufactured them to the satisfacton of the best farmers, now offers the above valuable farming implement to the citizens of the above counties. He will sell the right for any of the above counties, on favorable terms. Also, "L Wood's" superior Round Shaves. They have been too long known to require any recommendation, they speak for themselves; also, Plows, and Sweeps of the latest and most approved patterns.

The above articles are on deposite and for sale at the store of G. Priggen, corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Please call and examine.

L. WOOD.
July 6th, 1856 40 3m

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE COURT HOUSE in the town of Kenansville, on Tuesday of July Court, THIRTEEN OF THE MOST VALUABLE LOTS in Carolina City, for the purpose of settling the debts of C. I. Oates, where I am bound as surety. Also some articles of Furniture and a small lot of other property in the town of Wilmington, of which a few days notice will be given, unless further indulgence is given by the parties to whom this may concern C. C. OATES.

June 13th, 1856 41-ts

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH, WITH or without Hook or Line; for one dollar. Direct your letters to FAYETTEVILLE, N. C, BOX NO. 81.

June 27, 1856—43-5t.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash price will be paid

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC sale, on Thursday the 7th day of August next, at Long Creek Bridge, if not disposed off at private sale before, three tracts of Land, as follows: one tract lying on the west side of Moore's Creek, containing 320 acres, 150 acres of which is good low lands. A part of said low land is already cultivated; one tract lying on the East side, and near the mouth of Moore's Creek, containing 220 acres, and the other lying between Crossway